THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY OF THE WAR

None of our readers will have forgotten the re-Mr. Johnson to be as follows:

"I understand that the practice which has been adopted any other member of the Cabinet gets of what is going on is when he sees it in the newspapers; and so in relation to the other members of the Cabinet. I have no potential voice with the President. If I had I would try to keep bim in a path much straiter than the one he is pursuing I believe that he and his Cabinet are doing what they un derstand to be for the best. But I suggest the mistake derisated to be let used to their not getting together and deciding for themselves in joint counsel what is the best

We allude to this matter again to-day for the sity of "more information, harmony, and acquies- from the United States authorities. cence in the various Departments of the Government" as being a condition without which the Government "could not be carried on," is one which partment.

out the insurgent States, as far as their territory has been reclaimed by our arms. It will be seen that the orders issued under this head are addressed to the Generals commanding the departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee, and the Gulf, and all Generals and officers commanding armies, when necessary, the present incumbents, and sub- then proceed to add: stituting men of known loyalty and the same seeject to the approval of the Commanding General." should scarcely presume to urge it upon your consideration did we not feel that your hands might be strengthened by

in the North have been authorized, we learn, to We have, however, been alarmed by the pertinacity with flatly disproved by what we have quoted, the words we take possession of all abandoned Baptist churches in the South, and to fill their pulpits with loyal home missionaries of their persuasion. And it will be seen that all houses of worship belonging to the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, which are without a loyal minister who has been appointed by a loyal Bishop of said church, have been placed at the disposal of the Rev. Bishop Ames. of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church. The order proceeds to say that "Bishop Ames enjoys the entire confidence of this Department, and no doubt is entertained that all ministers who may be appointed by him will be entirely loyal." Accordingly all our commanders and their subordinates throughout the South "are expected to give him all aid, countenance, and support practicable in the execution of his important mission," to which is

"You are also authorized and directed to furnish Bishor Ames and his clerk with transportation and subsistence, when it can be done without prejudice to the service, and will afford them courtesy, assistance, and protection,"

Secretary of War without deliberation, for it pro- dress, says: fesses to take its motive from the following con-

sideration: "It is a matter of great importance to the Government in its efforts to restore tranquillity to the community and peace to the nation, that Christian ministers should, by example and precept, support and foster the loyal senti-

In a word, Mr. Stanton has determined to take military jurisdiction of all churches in the South, as fast as they are brought within the power of the Government, for the purpose of rendering them nurseries of loyalty as well as of piety. The motive is doubtless a very laudable one, but we cannot speak approvingly of the means by which he seeks to compass this desirable end. We fear that his functions as the metropolitan military Bishop of all the churches in the South will prove exceedingly enerous, not to say vexatious We think that he will find this right of military advowson environed with practical difficulties infinitely grea er than ever beset the lord of any manor in England charged with the bestowal of ecclesiastical benefices, as they must be magnified in complexity and number by the wide extent of his military diocese. Only the Pope of Rome, aided by the infallibility ascribed to him, would be equal to the duties of such a Sec. And we respectfully submit that the period has

past when kings and potentates can expect to

receive the title of "Defender of the Faith."

We are sure that a republican Secretary of War

in this nineteenth century cannot be ambitious to

win any such designation by the force of his Par-

rott guns, rather than by his familiarity with the

It will be seen that the President is entirely opposed to the Eccretary's scheme for "running the churches" as "machines" of loyalty in the South. Mr. Lincoln very properly holds that when a man, in the pulpit or out of it, becomes been made, but as yet no money ound.

canons ecclesiastical.

guilty of seditious practices, he may be arrested and punished accordingly. But between this and attempting to manage the ecclesiastical organizations of the South there is, in his mind, a great difference. The latter, he assures us, he will not "tolerate." If the Christians of the South do not want to have loyal preachers, as the Secretary of War or as Bishop Ames understands "loyalty," they cific reference to the case of Rev. Dr. McPheeters, but it care of themselves." The Government at Wash- under date of December 23d, 1863. We call attention to Mone of our readers will have forgotten the remark of Mr. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, made a few days ago in the Senate, when he expressed the manifestly right in point of theory, and expedient a circular order of which the following is a copy: deliberate opinion "that it is absolutely impossible in point of practice, that we cannot doubt the Prefor the Government to be carried on unless there sident will immediately countermand the orders is more information, harmony, and acquiescence in which the Secretary of War has incautiously issued, its various Departments." And referring to this with the best of motives we may be sure, but in igsame defect, Mr. Senator Johnson, of Maryland, norance of the deliberate committal of the Presiexplained its origin by stating what he understood dent against the policy in question, as well on (and we may add that our understanding is the grounds of principle as convictions of public utilisame) to be the practice of the Administration in ty. To suppose otherwise would be to doubt the the conduct of affairs, under the usages established sincerity with which the President holds his opinby President Lincoln. The practice was said by ions, or his capacity to command respect for his opinions at the hands of any one of his Secretaries who may choose to put himself in opposition to by this Administration is, when the Secretary of State wants to effect any thing in his Department he comes and speaks to the President for himself, and the first knowledge vious, in the idea of Senator Sherman, that "this Government cannot be carried on" if such cross purposes are allowed to exist between the President and his immediate executive subordinates.

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

The State Department has advices that the Court at St. John's, New Brunswick, has delivered an opinion on the Chesapeake pirates, sustaining purpose of observing that the defect signalized by all the points made by the prosecution and com-Senator Sherman, when he thus instanced the neces- mitting the prisoners to jail to await a requisition

THE POLICY OF CONFISCATION.

While we have our questions relating to the conaffects not only the relations of the different stitutionality and expediency of confiscation acts, Departments with each other, but extends also as a means of suppressing rebellion, it is curious sive from his letter of December 23d that he utterly dissometimes to the relations which should exist be- to observe that similar questions are raised in approves of that action; and we do not see how he can tween the President and the head of that Depart- England as to the policy of such acts in the netty ment which more than any other at the present war now waged by the British Government against time is charged with the conduct of affairs that the rebellious Maories of New Zealand, a colonial "come home to the business and bosoms of the dependency of the British Empire. That war has people." We allude of course to the War De- excited some considerable interest among the philanthropists in Great Britain, who, we are informed, The reader will find in another part of to-day's had generally hoped that the contest which recently paper an interesting exposition of the new policy took place in the province of Taranaki would have which has been recently adopted by Mr. STANTON been the last of those painful collisions which have for the military regulation of churches through- proved as inimical to the best interests of the colony as they have been disastrous to the native

A large number of highly respectable and distinguished men in Great Britain, among whom we Ames put in some clergyman from Indiana who was "right recognise the names of many conspicuous in every walk of life for their public distinction or private detachments, and corps, and posts, and all officers virtues, have recently united in an address to his in the service of the United States in these Excellency, Sir George Grey, K. C. B., Governor departments. And we yesterday gave the text of New Zealand, for the purpose of expressing the of an order under which, in the department "earnest hope that he will avail himself of the of General Butler, all places of public worship first favorable opportunity which may present itself ings have taken place that in his letter published to-day in Norfolk and Portsmouth are placed under the of endeavoring to terminate the war by negotiation. control of the provost marshals of Norfolk and and especially that he will listen to any overtures Portsmouth. respectively, with instructions to of peace which any of the natives who have taken see the pulpits properly filled by displacing, up arms may make." The signers of the address

"This course will, we are sure, so commend itself to tarian denomination, either military or civil, sub- your sense of humanity and Christian feeling that we The American Baptist Home Missionary Society this expression of our opinion—an opinion which we be lieve to be shared by the great body of the British people. sed to confiscate the lands of all contumacious and rebellious natives.

As has been truly observed, such a policy as this would shut the door to any possible settlement of the difficulty except by the sword; in other words, it would lead to the extermination of a people who value their property in the soil even more than their existence, and who, despite their faults, are worthy of a better fate. We can conceive of no surer means of adding fuel to the flames of war; of extending the area of disaffection; and of making the natives fight with the madness of despair, than a policy of confiscation. It could not fail to produce in New Zealand the same bitter fruits of which it has yielded so plentiful harvest in other countries where the strife of races ha en perpetuated through successive generations; that, too, with a relentlessness and a cruelty which have mankind blush for the species. We therefore pray that in the hoar of victory your Excellency will temper justice with mercy, and give to the world another bright example of forbearance and magnanimity. By such means, and such means only, may we hope to see the Maori race saved from extinction, and the dominion of our beloved Queen firmly established over every portion of the Islands of New Zealand."

The names of Gurney, Forster, Howitt, Cairnes, Newman, and many others, affixed to this prayer against the confiscation of the property of the rebellious Maories, are the names of Englishmen most favorable to the Federal cause in this country. And this policy has not been adopted by the The London Star, in commenting upon this ad- best known and most highly esteemed citizens a very

"The letter which has been addressed to Governor "The letter which has been addressed to Governor Grey, and signed by so many men of distinction and public niclous misconstruction in the public mind, but with the at Grinfluence, without reference to party, is a step in the right condition that his name shall not appear. It is no strain-allow. because of the large powers which he wields, and of the importance of a direct appeal to the responsible will be reversed. Secretary Stanton may be ambitious of authorities in New Zealand. What they ask is strictly exercising supreme ecclesiastical as well as military aujust and reasonable. They pray that advantage may be taken of the first opportunity for peaceful negotiation; and that the threatened confiscation of native lands may not be carried into effect. Confiscation is another word for a war of extermination a merciless and sanguinary struggle, in which the British arms will be victorious in the end, but victorious only by the sacrifice of one of the noblest aboriginal races which the Almighty has created, and the sacrifice also of the best interest

the folly of interference by Government in local that I will restore Dr. McPheeters to all his ecclesiastical and municipal affairs, that are best regulated by rights This gives no intimation as to what ecclesiastical the people who are immediately interested, as seen the people who are immediately interested, as seen in the following document, which was posted up in the following document, which was posted up in the Duchy of Schleswig on a recent occasion. The

paper reads : " PROCLAMATION .- As a case of diphtheria has occur red among the swine of the town of Eckernfoerde, it was resolved by the Royal Munistry for the Dukedom of Schleswig that from the seventeenth day of December all de-parture of awine from the towa of Eckernfoerde, which are not accompanied by a medical certificate of sound health, is strictly forbidden.

"Eckernfoerde Royal Police Office, December 9, 1863.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.-Some time luring Monday night, Major Malone, a Paymaster in the United States army, was robbed of \$70,000, which he had drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of carrying to the front in order to pay certain regiments there. It appears that after drawing the money he took it to his home, or C street, between Four and-a-half and Third, and put it in a trunk under his bed, and supposed it all safe. Some time during the night the trunk was taken from his room and yesterday morning a servant in the house found the trunk in the stable broken open, and an amount of postage surrency scattered around. A number of arrests have

CHURCH AND STATE.

MILITARY CONTROL OF CHURCH AFFAIRS.

From the St. Louis Republican of February 21st. We print below a short communication prefacing a letter written by President LINCOLN to a prominent Union citizen of St. Louis, though the name of the latter is supmay go without them, se far as Mr. Lincoln is is not from this fact that it derives its chief interest and concerned: The churches, he says, "must take significance. Mr. Lincoln writes, it will be observed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 30, 1863.

To the Generals commanding the Departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee, and the Guil, and all Generals and officers commanding armies, detachments, and corps, and posts, and all officers in the service of the United States in the above mentioned Departments.

You are hereby directed to place at the disposal of Rev. Bishop Ames all houses of worship belonging to the Me-thodist Episcopal Church South in which a loyal minister, who has been appointed by a loyal Bishop of said church, does not now officiate.

It is a matter of great importance to the Government, in its efforts to restore tranquillity to the community and peace to the nation, that christian ministers should, by eximple and precept, support and foster the loyal sentiment

of the people.

Bishop Ames enjoys the entire confidence of this Department, and no doubt is entertained that all ministers who may be appointed by him will be entirely lyal. You are expected to give him all the aid, countenance, and support practicable in the execution of his important

You are also authorized and directed to furnish Bishop Ames and his clerk with transportation and subsistence when it can be done without prejudice to the service, and will afford them courtesy, assistance, and protection. By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Nothing is plainer, from a comparison of the above with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, than that the President was entirely ignorant of the delegation, by the Secretary of War, to Bishop Ames, of the powers and privileges enumerated. We do not remember to have seen the Bishop's "credentials" published until we encountered the order in a correspondence of the Chicago Times from Memphis, under date of the 6th instant. Not only was the President wholly unadvised of Mr. Stanton's action, but it is concluavoid rescinding and annulling Bishop Ames's commission upon coming to a knowledge of the arbitrary and despetic authority that the War Department has sought to use.

It appears that as long ago as the 2d of January, 1863, Mr. Lincoln wrote to Gen. Curtis, then in command here, saying that the Government must not, as attempted by an order of Provost Marshal Dick, "undertake to run the churches," and further that "it will not do for the United States to appoint trustees, superiors, or other agents." Yet this is precisely what Secretary Stanton has undertaken to do in reference to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He appointed Bishop Ames as a superior and an agent to re-organize Southern churches, and to depute what preachers he pleased to minister to congregations. Under his order, Gen. Vestch turned the Rev. Mr. Allen out of Wesley Chapel, at Memphis, and Bishop on the slavery question," though there was no charge against Mr. Allen except that he had not been "appointed by a loyal Bishop." There are other cases in which the same authority has been exercised, as at New Orleans and

It now transpires that so ignorant has President Lin. coln been of the instructions under which these proceedhe says, with marked and peculiar emphasis:

"I have never interfered, nor thought of interfering, as I have never interiered, nor thought of interiering, as to who shall or shall not preach in any church; nor have I knowingly or believingly tolerated any one else to so in-terfere by my authority. If any one is so interfering, by color of my authority, I would like to have it specifically

It is true that Mr. Stanton has not interfered by color of the President's authority directly, though it is implied that a Cabinet Minister would not assume such grave and extraordinary powers without consultation with the Exacutive whose Secretary he is. This natural inference is have cited above conveying one of the plainest, most per spicuous, and unequivocal rebukes perhaps that any public officer ever received at the hands of his superior.

FROM THE SAME PAPER

Government Interference in Ecclesiastical Affairs-Autograph Letter from the President. ST. LOUIS, (MO.) FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Editor of the Missouri Republican. DEAR SIR: The recent order of Secretary Stanton in vesting Bishop Ames with more than episcopal or pontifical authority over an extended portion of the country has naturally produced a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction. should be each independent of the other-should be each wholly free from dictation or interference on the part of the other, is a maxim that has never been practically con tradicted since the formation of the Government until the appearance of the order which you, in conjunction with the Anzeiger, so justly criticise. But there is really no ground of alarm. Mr. Stanton's policy is not the policy of the Government, for it is not the policy of the head of the Government. A perusal of the subjoined letter in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting cannot fail to convince you of this. As you will perceive, it was written to one of our prominent member of the Union party. He consents to its publication now in order to arrest the growth of a pertion. They have performed a sacred, a Christian ed interpretation of the text to say that the action of the They have addressed the Governor direct, apparament in this matter was unsutherised and War Department in this matter was unauthorized, and will be reversed. Secretary Stanton may be ambitious of Mobile thority, but I, for one, have no apprehension that so preposterous a usurpation of a power wholly foreign to every branch of the Federal Government will be tolerated a moment after the question is formally brought before the President. Very truly.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, December 23, 1863. I have just looked over a petition signed by some three GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

I have just looked over a petition signed by some three dozen citizens of St. Louis, and their accompanying letter, one by yourself, one by a Mr. Nathan Ranney, and by a Mr. John D. Coalter, the whole relating to the Rev. Dr. McPheeters to all his propositional to the petition prays, in the name of justice and mercy.

rights are withdrawn. Your letter states that Provest affairs of the church out of the control of its chosen trustees; and near the close you state that a certain course "would insure his release." Mr. Ranney's letter Lays: "Dr. Samuel S. McPheeters is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, but cannot preach the gospel "Mr. Coalter, in his letter, asks, "Is it not a strange illustration of the condition of things that the question of who shall be al-lowed to preach in a church in St. Louis shall be decided by the President of the United States?" Now, all this sounds very strangely; and, withal, a little as if you gen-tlemen, making the application, do not understand the case alike, one affirming to at his Doctor is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, and another pointing out to me what

On the 2d of January last I wrote to Gen. Curtis in On the 2d of January has I wrote to Gen. Curtis in relation to Mr. Dick's order upon Dr. McPheeters; and, as I suppose, the Doctor is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, I only quote that part of my letter which relates to the church. It is as follows: "But I must add that the United States Government must not, as by this order, the United States Government must not, as by this order. undertake to run the churches. When an individual, in a church or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest, he must be checked, but the churches, as such. must take care of themselves. It will not do for the United States to appoint trustees, superiors, or other

agents for the churches."

This letter going to Gen. Curtis, then in command, I

an entire year. I have never interfered, nor thought of interfering, as to who shall or shall not preach in any church; nor have I knowingly or believingly tolerated any one else to so interfere by any authority If any one is so interfering, by color of my authority, I would like to have it specifically made known to me. If, after all, what is now sought is to have me put Dr. Mc. back, over the heads of a majority of his own congregation, that too will be declined. I will not have control of any church

or any side.
Yours, respectfully,

FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES. Church and State-The Secretary of War Assumes Control of Ecclesiastical Affairs. MEMPHIS, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

You publish, in your paper of the 6th instant, a despatch from New Orleans, with editorial remarks, touching the mission of the Right Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist mission of the Right Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the South, and the connection of the War Department therewith. That your readers may be fully advised as to the character of that mission, and the extent of the connexion of the Secretary of War there with, I enclose you a copy of the order from the Department, and of the official action of the commandant of the oet at Memphis under it.
"Wesley Chapel," therein delivered by Brig. Gen.

Veatch to Bishop Ames, is the oldest, largest, and best house of worship belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in this city, has a large and spiritual membership, and was served at the date of this order by Rev D. J. Allen, the regular appointee of the properly consti-tuted authority—a man of blameless life, spiritual, and devoted to his work, preaching statedly from his pulpit "Christ only, and Him crucified," and was entirely ac-ceptable to the people.

Bishop Ames appointed in his stead a reverend gentle-man from Indiana, whose name I cannot now recall, who is said to be, in the broadest sense of the term, (even as understood by the Administration,) "entirely loyal," or, as the Bishop remarked here, "right on the slavery ques tion." That loyalty, as illustrated in this instance not convey to the mind of any one acquainted with the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this coun-try, for twenty years past, an idea of the observance, on the part of the Bishop and his appointee, of the require ments of moral or Christian integrity, or on the part of the Secretary of War of the "religious freedom" once

The facts will, if it please you to publish my communications, be shown by one for more than a quarter of a century a Methodist, and since the division of the church n 1844, an humble layman of the Methodist Episcopal

[Here follows the order from the War Department, dated the 23d of November, which is above recited, which is appended the annexed order of Gen. Veatch:] Headquarters Department of Memphis,

Rev. Bishop Ames: In obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War, dated Washington, November 30th, 1863, a copy of which is here attached, I place at your disposal a "house of worship" known as "Wesley Chapel," in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, the said house being claimed as the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and there being no loyal minister, appointed by a loyal Bishop, now officiating in said house of worship

I am, very respectfully, your obe tient servant, JAMES C. VEATCH, Brig. General.

MILITARY REGULATION OF CHURCHES.

The following order of Gen. Butler, placing the churches of Norfolk and Portsmouth in charge of provost marshals, has just been published:

NORFOLK, (VA.) FEBRUARY 11, 1864. General Orders No. 3.—All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the con-trol of the provost marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth, respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled by isplacing, when necessary, the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same sectarian denomination, either military or civil, subject to the ap-proval of the commanding General. They shall see that the churches are open freely to all officers and soldiers. white or colored, at the usual hour of worship and at other white or colored, at the usual nour of worship and at other times, if desired; and they shall see that no insult or in-dignity be offered to them, either by word, look, or gesture, on the part of the congregation. The necessary expenses will be levied, as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation, re-spectively. No property shall be removed, either public or private, without permission from these headquarters

NAVAL ATTACK ON MOBILE.

ADDRESS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th instant contain the following important despatches respecting Admiral Farragut's operations against

MOBILE, FEB. 16.-An official despatch from Fort Gaines states that the enemy opened fire on Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, at nine o'clock this morning. Five ves-

MOBILE, FEB. 17 .- Official news from Fort Gainer says that seven mortar boats fired one hundred and sixty five shots at Fort Powell yesterday, seven for eight of which struck. The fort sustained no damage. One lieutenant and a surgeon were wounded. The officers' quarters were nearly demolished. A demonstration was made to land at Dauphin Island, but reconsidered. It is officially reported that the enemy occupied Enterprise (Miss.)

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS. The Enquirer contains a notice that Mr. Preston, of Virginia, in the rebel Congress, made a report from their

Committee on the Quartermaster's and Commissary's not unmingled with alarm. That CHURCH and STATE | Departments that the allegations that our prisoners in their hands have not been in all respects properly fed and | ten or verbal, for the Alabama's doings. cared for is utterly false. AVERILL PREPARING FOR ANOTHER RAID.

Information from an intelligent and reliable citizen of

Bath county states that the Yankee General Averill is preparing for another grand raid on some important point in this State. His force has been increased to five thousand effective men, and the Charlottesville Chronicle says that the impression is that his aim is Lynchburg, via Mill borough and Lexington. Hon. M. R. H. Garnett, rebel member of Congress from

Virginia, died on the 12th instant.

FROM MISSISSIPPI

Up to the 10th Farragut was in command of the fleet at Grant's Pass, and was as quiet as rough seas would

Sherman has called a halt and become mysterious. Perhaps he is flanking Gen. Johnston, instead of moving on

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS. The Rome (Ga.) Courier says that on the 8th instant

the enemy, six hundred strong, were at Portersville, within forty-four miles of Rome. Another force is advancing via Weaver's Mills

BRITISH - SEIZURE OF A REBEL PRIVATEER.

BOSTON, FEB. 23 .- The barque John Gilpin has arrived at this port, and brings Cape Town dates to the 31st of The Morning Herald contends that Austria and Prussia December. She reports that the rebel privateer Tusca- repudiate the treaty of London and a grand war can hardloosa has been seized by the British authorities at the ly be escaped. Cape for violation of the neutrality law in landing a portion of a captured cargo on that coast. After the seizure of the Tuscaloosa the commander of the privateer lodged s formal protest against the proceedings, and went to Cape Town to consult with legal advisers. Mr. Graham, the United States Consul, had also lodged a claim against the vessel in behalf of her former owners, and it was thought that the question would be raised as to the legality of condemnation by Capt. Semmes, who claims to constitute a prize court by authority from the Rebel Government. It will have to be argued before and decided by Sir Wm. Hodges in the Admiralty Court

The Capetown Advertiser states that in the seizure of the Toscaloosa, Admiral Walker acted according to special instructions sent by the Home Government, and the prize will be detained until claimed by the legal owners. The grounds of the persure are that the Tuscalcosa is a vessel belonging to the Federal States of America, and not having been adjudicated before a prize court, is still an uncondemned prize, which, having been arought in an English port in violation of the neutrality laws, they must act accordingly, and the vessel be detained

The Federal vessel referred to as captured by the Tuecaloura was the Living Age, before reported.

THE PRESIDENCY.

DES MOINES, (IOWA.) FEB. 23.-The Union State Convention to day, by a large majority, voted resolutions supposed, of course, it was obeyed, especially as I heard no further complaint from Dr. Mc. or his friends for nearly vote for the renomination of President Lincoln. natructing the delegates to the National Convention to

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST DESPATCHES

THE PIRATES WHO SEIZED THE STEAMER

CHESAPEAKE TO BE SURRENDERED. the prisoners to be committed to jail for surrender to the closed that the prisoners and other parties captured the the fact that there is a terrible civil war raging in the United States. The only authority given for the seizure of the Chesepeake is that given by John Parker, and he had no power to give commissions to others. There was no authority given in the letter of marque to Parker to transfer his power to another. He, the magistrate, could find no justification for the seizure of the Chesapeake. I was animo furandi non jure belli. It was piracy, robbery, and murder. It was justiciable by the United States courts, and a case within the extradition treaty. Application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus

bring the case before the Supreme Court.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. THE WAR IN DENMARK.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.—The steamer Hecla, from Liveroo' on the 9th instant, via Queenstown on the 10th, has rrived, bringing important news from Europe.

The retreat of the Danes to Flensburg is confirmed, and hey are also reported to have retreated from there to had been recalled. There is an unreliable report of a reolution at Copenhagen.

THE RETREAT OF THE DANES.

It is fully confirmed that the Danes retreated from schleswig, evacuated the Dannerwerk and blew up the works at Missunde. The Germans followed them to Flensburg, whence they also retreated towards Duppel. Several severe engagements and considerable loss on both sides attended this movement. The Germans captured great booty and a large number of guns and prisoners.

According to the same authorities the Danish possessio f Schleswig probably ended, and the army will retreat to fulland. Other accounts assert that a formidable stand will be made at Duppel, where the Danes, supported by their fleet, may assume a strong position.

VIENNA, FEB. 9 -At a council of the Ministers on the 7th, under the Presidency of the Emperor, important resolutions were adopted to the effect that the London protocol can no longer be preserved by Austria as a basis of negotiations between the great Powers.

LONDON, 9th .- The Times' Vienna correspondent says the Austrian Government is not satisfied with the course events are taking in Schleswig, and it is understood that Austria will not consect to cross the northern frontier of Schleswig.

HAMBURG, FEB. 8 .- Official reports state that the Prussians are marching upon Duppel and are said to have carried the entrenchments before Duppel, held by a small Danish force, and have thrown forward their main body t) Appendrade to cut off the Danish retreat into Jutland. The roads were blocked with cannon, which the exhausted horses were unable to draw further. The Danish army is reported to be in a state of complete disorgan za-

THE LATEST.

LONDON, FEB. 10-via Queenstown.-The rumored have occupied Flensburg. The Austrian loss there was absolve any from rendering all possible aid to crush the eleven hundred men. It is rumored that an attack on the Danes at Duppel has commenced, but no particulars have

A proclamation by Marshal Wrangel announces the ap-pointment of Baron Seidlitz as the Russian aid commis-sioner for S bleswig, confirms the present civil functiona-ries in office, and declares that the German language is nesceforth to be used in the administration of affairs; robibits demonstrations adverse to the Austrian and Prussian policy and attempts to establish any other au-COPENHAGEN, FEB. 9.—The Ragarad voted to-day ar

war. The address was proposed by Bishop Manrad

An engagement occurred on the 6th near Istedt, in which the Austro-Prussian army was victorious. In the engagement near Oversee and in the streets of Flensburg there were many killed and wounded. One Austrian regi-ment lost seventeen officers and five hundred rank and file

The Court of Exchequer, in Chambers, has dismissed the appeal in the case of the Alexandra for lack of juris

Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, thought it prudent to withhold Mr. Seward's offensive despatch at which Lord Derby was so indiguant, and it had never been presented. Mr. Layard said that America had made no demand, writ-

Consols closed at 90% a 90% for money.

POLAND. A Berlin despatch of the 8th states that one thousand persons have been arrested at Warsaw, and it is said that the archives of the "National Government have fallen into the hands of the Russians."

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.-The steamship City of London, from Liverpool with one day's later advices, arrived this

The Austrian headquarters on the 9th were at Trocup and the Prussian at Flensburg. The Germans have decided to raze Dannewerke. It is rumored that the Prussians were attacking the

Danes at Duppel and had lost five hundred men. The result is unknown

The Danes in great numbers have reached Alsen. Duke Frederick has been proclaimed at Flensburg. It is reported that Denmark has proposed a European

There has been no more fighting. The London Time says that the Danes lost every thing in Schleswig except their honor. The Morning Post says that the situation is an informal suspension of bostilities, and the time has arrived for the basis of an arrangement to be discussed

LONDON, FEB. 11.—The Times says official assurance: served from Vienna state that the rumor that Austria had withdrawn from the London treaty is not correct. The Post thinks the Danes are in a position to carry on a defensive war in Schleswig for many months. They occupy the Island of Alsen, with the strongly tortified positio Duppel adjoining on the main land from the island. It will be next to impossible to dislodge them, and yet, so long as the Danish forces are concentrated, the Allied Powers will be compelled to maintain a large army of occapation in Schleswig. However, the Danes with their et may blockade the German ports.

A Hamburg despatch says that it is computed that fif-teen thousand Danish soldiers have made good their retreat to Alsen Island. VIENNA, FEB. 9 -Austria has accepted the proposition Denmark that a delay of eight weeks should be

the Danish and Austrian ships with cargoes, material of war excepted, to leave the harbors of both countries. PARIS, FEB. 10 -Denmark, yielding to the remo

atrances of European commerce, has ordered that the Bremen and New York mail steamers shall not be molested. A portion of the Danish army, instead of retreating to

Algen, has marched further north, pursued by the allies.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW YORK, FEB. 24 -The steamer Cahawba, fro

New Orleans on the 14th, via Key West on the 20th, has arrived. She brings five hundred and forty bales of cotton. The gunboat Hendrick Hudson had arrived at Key West with three prizes.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, FEB. 20 -General Smith's cavalry expedition was followed and harassed by Forrest's and Chalmer's forces. A detachment of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry has arrived from the Tallahatchie river, where they left Gen. Smith's command and returned with despatches. ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) FEB. 24.—The police magistrate The courier reports that the Tallahatchie river was guardhas delivered a judgment in the Chesapeake case, ordering ed for fifteen miles in front of Holly Springs, as Forrest expected that the expedition would cross near that place. United States authorities. He said that the evidence dis- Gen. Smith's advanced brigade of infantry occupied the enemy from this side while he moved east to New Albasteamer Chesapeake, and that it was the work of villains and cowards. The master of a vessel must have unfettered authority and obedience from his crew and passent tered authority and obedience from his crew and passent. The evidence on the part of the defence disclosed skirmishing was soing or the library, where he expected to make a crossing on the 16th, but was delayed for twenty-four hours by the slow movements of Waring's Brigade. The enemy was taken completely by surprise by this movement, and Gen. Smith entered Pontotoc on the 17th, where skirmishing was going on when the courier left. All were a fine spirits, and confident of penetrating the vitals of the Confederacy and coming out safely. Twenty-four prisoners were taken on the Tallahatchie.

CAIRO, FEB. 23 —Advices from Vicksburg to the 16th report nothing new from Gen. Sherman's expedition:

ADVANCE OF GEN. GRANT

RINGGOLD, (GA.) FEB. 23 -Gen. Palmer's forces ocsupied Ringgold this afternoon. Our mounted infantry in advance drove out a small rebel patrol found at Colorado, two miles from here.

The town is perfectly deserted. Only seven families are left in the place, which formerly had three thousand inhabitante.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, FEB. 23.—The latest report does not confirm Longstreet's retreat across French Broad River. It is thought here that having failed to accumulate a force sufficient for prompt energetic operation on our communications, he has grown fearful of concentrations against him Duppel, after a severe engagement. Great discontent ex- or Johnston, and is now endeavoring to form a junction isted at Copenhagen. The Danish commander-in-chief with the latter at Dalton, before the spring campaign can open. The largest estimates give him 20,000 infantry and fifty field pieces. Johnston is known to have, at Dalton, six divisions of infantry, about 30,000. The two armies concentrated will probably muster 60,000 men, and might prove dangerous. Great dissatisfaction still exists, and evidences of the demoralizing of the rebels are numerous. Provost Marshal General Parkhurst's reports of January and half of February will show a total of 3 276 deserters from Johnston's army alone. Gen Palmer has remained in peaceful possession of Ringgold, (Geo.) and the gap covering Chattanooga. The enemy may yet accept his invitation and fight. Gen. Palmer pushed a det chment into Lafayette to day, driving the enemy out.

THE REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—The "Union State Convenion," which met to day, is the largest ever held in the State of Indiana. Governor Morton will be re-nominated by acclamation. It is doubtful whether the Convention will instruct in favor of Lincoln. A delegation is here from Washington, working for both him and for Secretary Chase. Several Congressional district canvassers have voted for instructions in Lincoln's favor, but some have gone against him. The struggle will be on those points. Indianapolis, Fab. 23 -The Union State Convention organized at 10 A. M. Gov. J. A. Wright presided. A resolution endorsing the Administration and recommend-

ing the re-nomination of President Lincoln for re election

was passed unanimously. Governor Morton was nomi-

nated for re-election by acclamation. Indianapolis, Feb. 23 -The Union Convention nominated a full State ticket, with Gen. Nathan Kimball for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions adopted demand the sacrifice of every partisan feeling in the cause of the Union; and the action of the Government, whether in acrevolution in Copenhagen is unfounded. The Russians | cordance with our views of correct policy or not, cannot rebellion, by furnishing the Government with men and means, counsel and encouragement. They bail with joy the indications of returning peace by complete subjugation in accordance with the laws and Constitution. The resolutions favor the destruction of every thing that stands in the way of permanent and perpetual peace amongst the people of all the States, and the full and complete restoration of the just authority of the United States under the

Constitution. The Convention presents the name of Andy Johnson as its choice for Vice President.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK. ALBANY, FEB 24 - The Democratic State Convention in session. A. P. Lanning, of Erie, is temporary

CONFEDERATE EMISSARIES.

HALIFAX, FEB 24—The steamship Alpha, from St. Thomas on the 15th and Bermuda on the 20th instant, arrived at Halifax this afternoon with a large number of Confederate passengers.

THE CONFEDERACY PROTESTED.

BOSTON, FEB. 24 .- A drait drawn at Cape of Good

Hope for Captain Semmes, in payment for coal for the Alabama, was protested in England for non-payment, and was returned to Cape Town on the 31st of Decembe A COMPROMISE. BOSTON, F.B. 24.—Philander H Pease, alias H. P.

Livingston, who was committed some days ago in default of \$25,000 bail, on the charge of swindling, was to-day discharged from custody, the complainants in the case having acknowledged themselves to be satisfied.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. We learn from a formal report of the proceedings that the members of the "Union National Committee," who

met at the residence of Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, in this city, on Monday last, were the following ; Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, of New York, chairman; Charles J Gilman, Maine; Laurence Brainerd, Vermont; John Z Goodrich, Massachusetts; Thomas G. Turner, Rhode Island; Gideon Welles, Connecticut; Denoing Duer, New Jersey; Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania; Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware; James F. Wagner, Maryland; Thomas Spooner, Ohio; Henry T. Lane, Indians; Ebenezer Peck, Illinois; H. M. Hoxie, Iowas, Company, Compa William D. Washburn, Minnesota; Cornelius Cole, Cali-fornia; O. H. Irish, Nebraska; Joseph Gerbardt, District

The meeting having been called to order by Mr. Mor-GAN, the Hon, EDWARD McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary of the committee, in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

The proceedings of the committee were entirely harmonious. The call unanimously adopted for a National Convention is in the following terms :

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by rigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Baltimore on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1864, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting can-didates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representative in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be

a entitled in the Electoral College of the United States. A resolution was also adopted inviting the Territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

equal to twice the number of electors to which each State

We alluded a few days ago to the fact, that, although pardoned by the President, Col. WARING, of Prince George's county, (Md) was still detained at Fort Delaware. We now take pleasure in stating, on the authority of the Mariboro' Gazette, that he has since been released That paper says his return to his home " will be hailed with delight by a host of sympathizing friends."

The camels imported for the Government six years ago, and since then kept near the Tejon reservation on the plains, have increased from fifteen to thirty-seven. They are now removed to Benicia, California.